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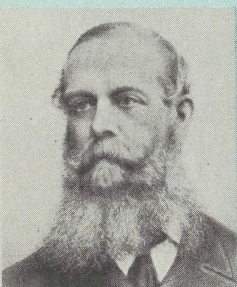
The Governor-General's Standard

The Role of the

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL is the representative of the Crown in Canada and is appointed by Her Majesty the Queen on the recommendation of the Canadian Government. The Queen of Canada is the Head of State, but the Governor-General, unless the Queen is in Canada herself, acts on her behalf. In Canada there is a division between the political and ceremonial functions of State. The Prime Minister is the political leader whereas the Governor-General is dissociated from political life and controversy.

The duties of the Governor-General are both ceremonial and constitutional. The Governor-General is the nation's host to visiting members of the Royal Family, Heads of State and other distinguished visitors and he extends hospitality in many forms to Canadian citizens. Parliamentary bills, commissions, orders-in-council and many other State documents must receive his signature. He also opens and prorogues Parliament, receives the Letters of Credence of ambassadors appointed to Canada, and holds investitures.

Travel is an important part of the work of the Governor-General. In this way he gets to know the country and its problems and establishes a close link with the people he serves.



Viscount Monck
1867-1869



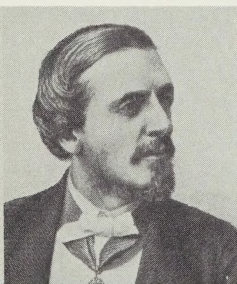
Lord Lisgar
1869-1872



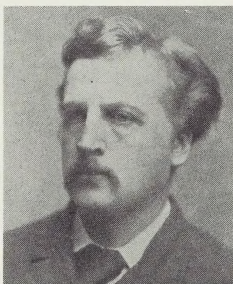
The Earl of Bessborough
1931-1935



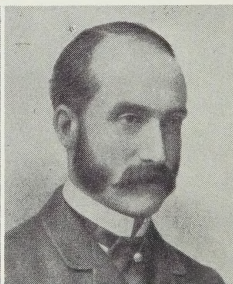
Lord Tweedsmuir
1935-1940



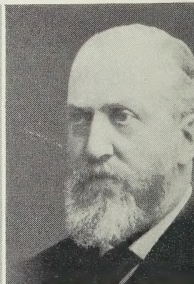
The Earl of Dufferin
1872-1878



The Marquis of Lorne
1878-1883



The Marquis of Lansdowne
1883-1888



Lord Stanley
1888-1893

Governor-General

The Governor-General is patron of many organizations such as the Boy Scouts, the Red Cross, St. John's Ambulance, the Canadian Legion and the Victorian Order of Nurses, and through his interest and support is able to do much to help their work. Through his speeches on national and civic occasions, and to public bodies of all kinds, he is able to encourage and stimulate thought on many things of importance in the life of the country in such fields as the arts, sport, education and charity. In this manner and by his presence he can draw attention and give encouragement to events and efforts both local and national which are significant.

The Governor-General acts on the constitutional "advice" of his ministers who are responsible for government policy. In his office are vested certain important powers, however, and these can be exercised in exceptional circumstances.

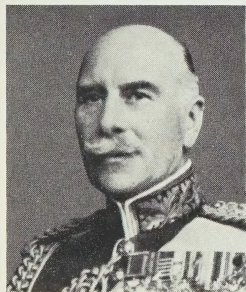
The Crown in Canada is an intrinsic part of the governmental process and has a profound influence in shaping national character. Canada is the only country in the Americas which has a monarchical form of government. It is the Governor-General's task to preserve and enhance the prestige of the Crown and to strengthen the ties between it and the people of Canada.



Viscount Willingdon
1926-1931



Lord Byng of Vimy
1921-1926



The Earl of Athlone
1940-1946



Viscount Alexander
1946-1952



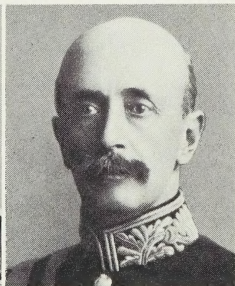
The Duke of Devonshire
1916-1921



The Earl of Aberdeen
1893-1898



The Earl of Minto
1898-1904



Earl Grey
1904-1911



The Duke of Connaught
1911-1916



His Excellency

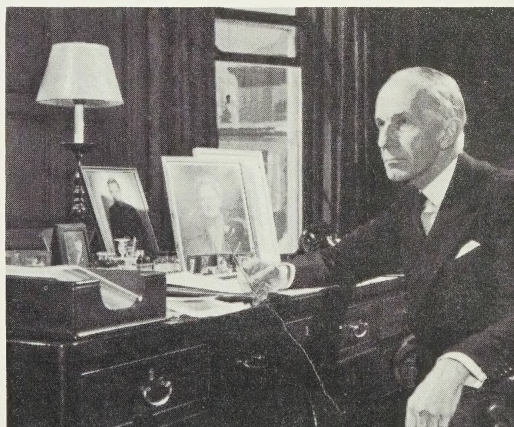
The Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RT. HON. VINCENT MASSEY, C.H., the first Canadian-born Governor-General, was appointed in February, 1952. He was born in Toronto, February 20, 1887. He attended St. Andrew's College, Toronto, and received his B.A. degree from the University of Toronto and his M.A. from Oxford (Balliol College). In 1915, he married Alice Stuart (died 1950), daughter of the late Sir George Parkin, K.C.M.G. He has two sons, Lionel and Hart.

Among the many important posts he has held are those of president, Massey-Harris Company; Chancellor, University of Toronto; Canadian Minister to the United States; High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom; chairman, Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences; and chairman, the National Galleries in London and Ottawa.

Since taking office, His Excellency has toured in Canada very widely and in March, 1956 made a flight of ten thousand miles through the Canadian Arctic and over the North Pole. In the course of his travels, he has made a great number of speeches on subjects related to various aspects of Canadian life.

The Governor-General is the author of *Good Neighbourhood and Other Addresses*, *The Sword of Lionheart and Other Wartime Speeches*, and *On Being Canadian*.



His Excellency seated at his desk in the Study of Government House.



Inside Government House

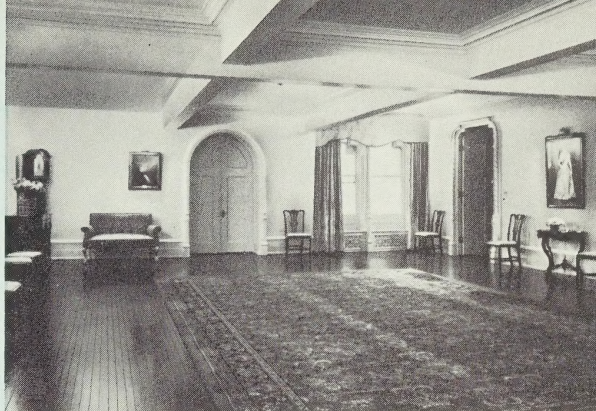
ENTRANCE HALL. Visitors to Government House step through the main door into the Entrance Hall which is divided into a lower and an upper section by a broad staircase. On the left is a small table on which the visitors' book is lying open. Anyone wishing to pay his respects to the Governor-General may do so by signing this book. Portraits of former Sovereigns and Governors-General hang on the walls.

RECEPTION ROOM. The principal rooms are entered from here. Oval at one end, the Reception Room has off-white walls and grey damask hangings. Portraits of Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness Prince Philip, painted by a Canadian artist, hang on one wall. It is customary for the Governor-General to meet his guests in this room on formal occasions.

LEFT: *The Entrance Hall*

RIGHT ABOVE: *The Reception Room*

RIGHT BELOW: *The Long Drawing Room*



THE LONG DRAWING ROOM, 22 x 93 feet, has pale green walls, red chintz hangings and furniture upholstered in red, green and beige. It accommodates up to two hundred people at small receptions. It opens on to a screened verandah leading to the gardens.



DRAWING ROOM. Smaller receptions are held in this room where the principal colours are salmon pink and turquoise blue. Its off-white walls are hung with paintings provided by the National Gallery of Canada. This room is used daily by His Excellency and members of his household.

DINING ROOM. Opposite the Drawing Room is the Dining Room which is 24 x 64 feet. It has a beige carpet, pale green walls with gold trim and green damask hangings. It has three crystal chandeliers. Portraits of former Governors-General hang on the walls. This room is used every day by the Governor-General and members of his staff. When guests are being entertained, the mahogany table may be extended to seat forty persons.

THE TENT ROOM, with dimensions of 36 x 75 feet, was originally built for court tennis and for many years was used for

BELOW: *The Drawing Room*





that purpose. In 1939, when Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth visited Ottawa, the room was lined with a green and white striped tent. Since then, the Tent Room has been used for receptions and other large parties.



RIGHT: *The Tent Room where receptions and other large parties are often held.*



THE STUDY is an oval room whose oak-panelled walls are lined with books on one side and hung with His Excellency's personal photographs and pictures on the other walls. The Royal Arms are carved in oak above the fireplace. Large windows overlook the gardens, beyond which the towers of the Parliament Buildings may be seen in the distance.

THE ROYAL SUITE consists of a main bedroom, a sitting room, a smaller bedroom and two bathrooms. The main bedroom is oval shaped, with an ornamented plaster ceiling, grey carpet, grey-blue walls, painted cream furniture and chintz hangings. The other two rooms are similarly decorated. The Royal Suite has been occupied by many famous people. Among recent ones are Her Majesty the Queen and Prince Philip; Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother; Queen Juliana of the Netherlands; President and Mrs. Eisenhower; most of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers and several Heads of State, including the Emperor of Ethiopia and the President of Italy.

LEFT: *The Study where the Governor-General spends his working day; where he conducts State business and receives official visitors.*



ABOVE AND BELOW: *Two views of the main bedroom of the Royal Suite.*





BALL ROOM. State dinners, balls, investitures, large receptions, presentations of Letters of Credence, film showings and informal dances are held in the Ball Room, which has a floor space of 40 x 80 feet. Its walls and vaulted ceiling are cream with gold trim.



and the hangings and upholstery are of red and gold silk damask. The crystal chandelier was presented to Canada by the British Government in 1946. In this room hang several portraits of our Royal Family and of former Governors-General.

Formal Ceremonies

INVESTITURES. An investiture is a ceremony at which the Governor-General, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen, formally presents insignia to persons who have been awarded honours or decorations for gallantry and devotion to duty in the military sphere or for outstanding service in civilian life. Investitures are held for members of the three Armed Services, the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and the Boy Scouts.

PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS. When a new ambassador comes to Ottawa, he brings with him credentials or Letters of Credence from his government, introducing him as his country's official representative in Canada. Shortly after his arrival in Ottawa, the ambassador presents his Letters of Credence to the Governor-General. At the ceremony the Letters are accepted by the Governor-General on behalf of the Queen and brief speeches are exchanged.



LEFT: The Governor-General officiating at an investiture. These ceremonies are always held in the Ball Room and, depending on the number of persons taking part, may be a small intimate occasion or a more elaborate function with music provided by a band.



ABOVE: An ambassador arriving at Government House to present his Letters of Credence to the Governor-General. On these occasions the ambassador is conveyed to Government House in the Governor-General's State carriage with outriders from the R.C.M.P.



RIGHT: The Governor-General accepting, on behalf of the Queen, Letters of Credence from an ambassador. At the ceremony the Governor-General wears levee dress and the ambassador wears either his official uniform or formal dress.



Official Hospitality

OFFICIAL GUESTS. Royal visitors, Heads of State, and Commonwealth Prime Ministers normally stay at Government House when they come to Ottawa. The Governor-General is also host to many other guests from Canada and abroad.

When a Head of State is invited by the government to visit Canada, it is customary for the Governor-General to ask him to stay at Government House as his personal guest.

On the occasion of such State visits, His Excellency normally gives a State dinner at which over a hundred guests may be present. The dinner is usually followed by a large reception to which heads

of missions, senior civil and military officers, church dignitaries and certain prominent citizens are normally invited.

During the year, the Governor-General is host to a great number of persons at formal and informal dinner parties, luncheons, afternoon and evening receptions, balls and more informal dances.

When Her Majesty the Queen is in Ottawa, Government House becomes her residence and she acts as hostess. During Her Majesty's State visit to Canada in 1957, she was driven in the State carriage from Government House to Parliament Hill where she became the first reigning monarch to open Parliament in Canada.

ANNUAL GARDEN PARTY. Between five and six thousand people normally accept the invitation of the Governor-General to attend the annual garden party which is held in the grounds of Government House. This event usually takes place in June when the gardens are in full bloom. Tea is served in large marquees, military bands provide music, and the Governor-General moves amongst his guests.

LEFT: Among the State dinners held at Government House in recent years is the one in honour of Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother which is shown here.



RIGHT: The Governor-General with his guests, Prime Minister Nehru of India and the latter's daughter, Mrs. Indira Gandhi.



The annual garden party

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S TROOP consists of thirty members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The R.C.M.P. are responsible for the security of Government House and a certain number are on duty in the grounds at all times. The Governor-General's Troop also patrols Parliament Hill.

CARRIAGE AND ESCORT. The State carriage is kept at the R.C.M.P. Barracks at Rockcliffe for use on special occasions, such as the opening of Parliament. The carriage, which was built in Australia, was brought to Canada by Lord Grey when he was appointed Governor-General in 1904. It is drawn by four horses and the postillions and footmen, as well as the mounted escort, are members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.



ABOVE: *The Governor-General's Troop which consists of thirty members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.*

BELOW: *Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness Prince Philip driving in the State carriage to Parliament Hill on October 14, 1957.*



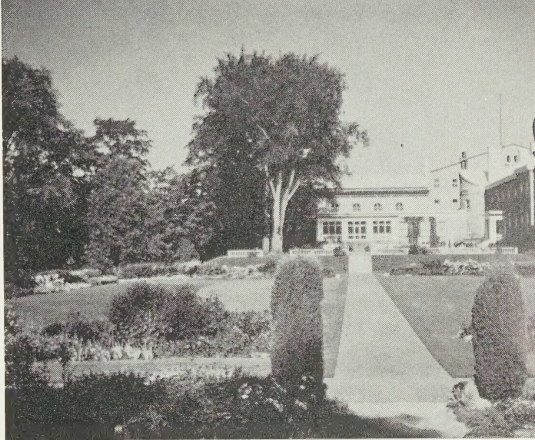


Other Features

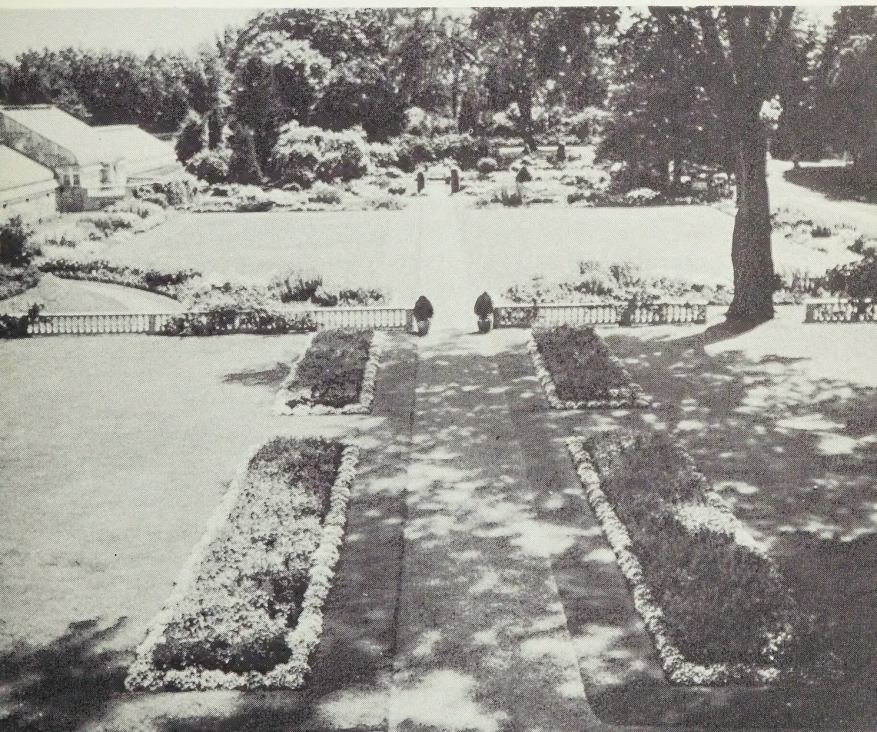
THE ADMINISTRATIVE WING contains the offices of the Governor-General's secretary, the administrative secretary, the comptroller of the household, aides-de-camp, and the clerical staff.

THE GROUNDS of Government House cover eighty-eight acres which are made up of woods, lawns, and formal gardens. Skating and curling rinks, a cricket field and tennis courts are also situated in the grounds. Buildings, other than Government House itself, include residences, workshops, garages and greenhouses. Many of the trees are maples from which maple syrup is made for the use of Government House. In the grounds are trees planted at various times by Royal visitors and Heads of State. The grounds are maintained by the Federal District Commission; the buildings and greenhouses by the Department of Public Works.

LEFT: *The Administrative Wing, situated at the north-east of the building, is an integral part of Government House.*



ABOVE AND BELOW: *Two views of the formal gardens which extend along the south side of the building.*





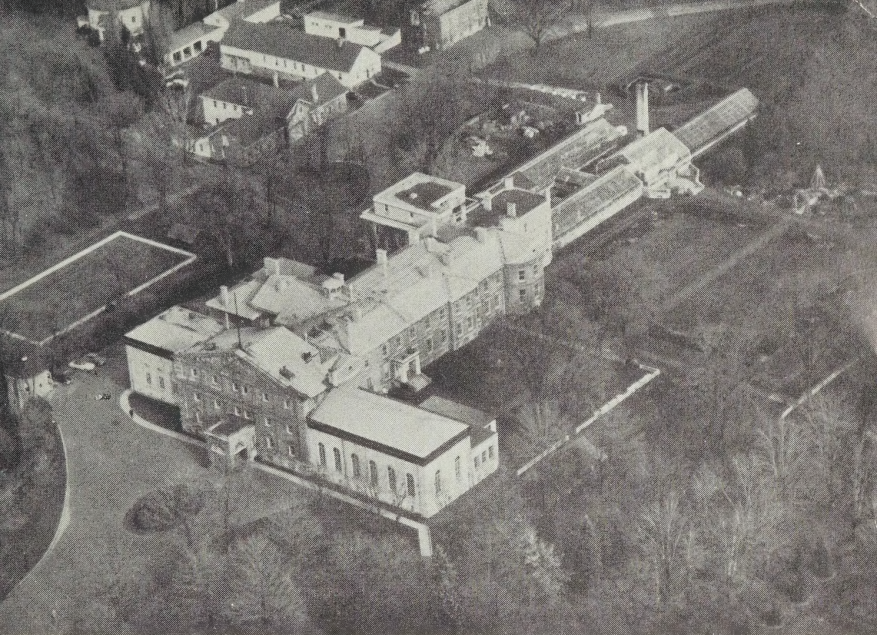
The original McKay house built in 1835

Growth of Government House

THE HOUSE was built in 1835 by a leading citizen of Bytown, Thomas McKay. It consisted of a long rectangular stone building which forms the centre part of the house as it appears today. The wings at both ends were added at later periods. In 1865, when Bytown was renamed Ottawa and was selected as the new capital

West elevation of Government House in 1878





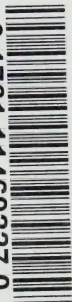
of Canada, Rideau Hall, as it was then called, was rented by the government as a residence for Viscount Monck, the Governor-General. In 1868 it was purchased by the government for \$82,000.00 and extensive alterations and additions were made in the next decade. During this period, the Ball Room, Tent Room and Reception Room were built and the front entrance which was on the south side of the house was moved to the west.

The wing containing the Governor-General's study was added in 1905 and subsequently the Minto wing which houses office and household staff. The facade, which is surmounted by the Royal Coat of Arms carved in stone (believed to be the largest in existence) and the Entrance Hall were built prior to the arrival of the Duke of Connaught in 1913. A few years later, the Dining Room was enlarged to approximately double its size and in 1927 the Long Drawing Room was built.

ABOVE: Aerial view of Government House and other buildings in the grounds, 1957.

BACK COVER: Aerial view of Government House grounds (roughly in the shape of a harp) with the building itself in the middle distance.

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